

Factors Influencing Housing Welfare for Fishing Neighborhood in “Kenjeran”, Urban Fringe of Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract

Urban expansion converts rural villages lead to an agglomeration of settlement. Nowadays, the kampung nelayan Kenjeran area are dense by the housing estates. The existence of “kenjeran” fishing neighborhood is neglected by the city planners. Actually the Kampung Improvement Programme had given good infrastructure. Unfortunately the KIP was conducted in generally way without considering the specific type of community, like fishing community. They need place for drying up the fishes, but this main needs do not covered yet. As a consequence, they still use part of the alley or even they make stack top of the small canal. Thus the potentiality of fishing community is not appreciated yet as the potential that based on natural livelihood and indeed showing the characteristics of the sustainable livelihood as neighborhood.

Since the industrial revolution, people have switched from craft products to mass-produced goods. This was due primarily to price, but also to the poor quality of craft production for popular use. Now handmade goods produced for the wealthy has become the stronghold of craftsmanship. If demands of the tourist are added, this may provide the basis for a vigorous sector and a revival interest in indigenous crafts. In this regards, artisan centers or villages specializing in certain types of craft production will help keep the creativity alive. In addition, to activities aimed at increasing the supply of handcrafts goods, there must also be efforts devoted to ensuring that architects and designers fully explore the possibility of using local designs and motifs in their goods and shop houses as well.

This study shows how the attempt of empowering the fishing community as tourism informal settlement (Kampung wisata) can contribute to the improvement of the present generation and future as well, including culture, social and economic dimensions. By empowering women in the fishing community means we move towards greater social equity both moral and practical reasons. Yet, it means we improve the quality of life of fishing community while living within the carrying capacity of the global ecosystem.

This study explores three factors that empowering the fishing livelihood. The first part exposes the women role fostering sustainable community, second, addressing on the “Kenjeran” fishing neighborhood as informal settlement with its potentiality, and last part discussing how small homebased enterprises for fisherman family help to create the sustainable livehood.

Key-words: housing welfare, homebased enterprise, tourism kampung, women’s role

1. Fishermen life at Kenjeran, Surabaya

Surabaya is a coastal city located in East Java, Indonesia. The original characters of the fishermen of Surabaya can still be seen at Kenjeran beach area which is located at the northeastern outskirts of Surabaya city. Some residents are fishermen families for generations. For them fishing is a profession that can provide considerable income, although it is still dependent on

the weather and sea conditions. In addition, the fishermen also have capital constraints to purchase the fishing equipment. Their income is unstable, not fixed.

The fishermen have revealed that most of them, especially those who are just the fishing labors or small fishermen, live in pools of poverty. Their ability to meet the minimum basic needs of daily life is very limited. For the fishermen, among several types of basic necessities of life, the most important need is food. Moreover, they are mostly less able to manage their finances due to the lack of knowledge about saving. There are some co-operatives but they are still inadequate. This unstable income and low welfare level made the fishing families have side jobs as a must to meet their daily needs.

The side jobs of the fishermen families mostly are still related with marine products. Some of them recycle the seafood waste, such as making handicrafts from shellfish such as necklaces, hair clips, and key chains. The others sell fish crackers and chips. Some of them have jobs that do not use sea products such as rice sellers, masseuse, opening a grocery store, etc. These side jobs are considerably helpful to meet their daily needs. For those who do not have side jobs, this is also their habit too, they usually have to borrow money from the moneylenders with high interest rates.

Although the fishermen's life is far from prosperous, they still perform rituals which are sometimes costly, such as ceremonies for going down to the sea, thanksgiving celebration, and some other festivals. From this it can be seen that the life of fishermen still have a quite high level of socialization and kinship. This is also supported by the fishermen who still have a family relationship. They also think that most of them are families because they have lived together for a long time in the same place. They are used to helping each other in the neighborhood and during their work at the sea.

2. The Potentiality of Kenjeran as Fishing Neighborhood.

Kenjeran fishermen kampung is the source of Surabaya typical seafood. Teripang (Sea Cucumber - *Holothuria sp.*), terung (Sea Cucumber - *Cucumaria sp.*), crackers, lorjuk (Razor Clam - *Solen grandis*) and many types of smoked fish are originated from Kenjeran. Many of the processed food in souvenir centers, such as at Genteng market in Surabaya and other stores, do not mention that the origin of the food is from Kenjeran, they just label it from Surabaya. This fishermen kampung do not only process unique food, their seashells handicraft is also generating the foreign exchange. They are exported. For example Ms. Yuni, each month she can export these handicraft for about four million rupiah (USD 400.00).

Kampung is not a place of "squatter and slum". Kampung are settlements that grew independently and naturally organized. They have diversity of residents. As Arifin noted:

Kampungs are informal, they grow incrementally and usually as urban villages, but they are not perceived as squatter or slum settlements because the land are not illegally owned but as a heritage. In addition, income levels in the kampungs vary. They contain a mixture of different income families. Those communities with higher percentage of middle income residents tend to have lower housing mobility. This mix socio-economic groups in one of the key features of kampungs which mark them out from slum and squatter housing. (Arifin, 2001:3)

Kenjeran fishermen kampung can be said to have huge marine potential. However, this local community cultivates and produces this potential in traditional way. It tends to be less hygienic and less added value. From this cultivation and production, they can be divided into three, i.e. sell directly to consumers in the form of fresh fish, process the fish into consumer foods such as crackers, shrimp paste, fish sauce and so on, process the "waste" of marine products as

handycrafts. For the non fishermen, they were also able to make use of the sea product for their business. They search for seashells, conch, snails and coral pieces along the beach during the low tide. They use these as the handycraft materials. Therefore, along the road and alley, there are plenty of shops and sellers.

This place is also full with sea products drying activities. A lot of people dry up many type of crackers. The fishermen's wives have to dry the anchovies, small fishes, sea cucumbers, razor clams, and baby shrimps for futher processing. Dense population in this Kenjeran fishing kampung, making them difficult to find a place for drying fish. It is not surprising that every day the street is always filled with those products.

Along with those activities, there are also activities with the outside people. They are traders, companies seeking the raw materials and also the tourists, especially the domestic tourists.

All of those businesses above create the knick-knacks of everyday life in each house. These are the potentials of making the fishing kampung as tourist kampung. By these, hopefully they can build the selfhelp and sustainable communities.

Some of their businesses can be seen in these pictures:



3. Theoretical Framework: Housing as Dwelling and Personal Room

a. Housing as Dwelling, means Home as center of personal experience.

The reinterpretation of domestic architecture, the households, requires an analysis of the social and historical processes. Exploring the social and cultural life of each resident is very important to find the relationship between the person and his house. It aims to develop an understanding about how specific is the space value of a room for each member who live in the same household and how this room is suitable for variety of functions in the long term.

To develop this variable we follow Cobb (1978) who notes that the interaction between man and his house is the manifestation and the meaning of a personality. The history of a residence is a personal experience in the past and the history of a building that becomes artifact has a temporary context and temporary connotation meaning. First, the eternal quality of the house allows people to experience the physical quality and it affects the personal qualities for certain period. Second, for certain period of time the house will not have clear physical transformation, but it changes its meaning and function.

With the above principles, the concept of inner space; relationship between habitat and the environment is dynamic or changeable, including factors that may be unanswered during a relatively long period of time. The concept of space is not found in the architectural study, but in

the area of social psychology. Altman, Vinsel and Brown (1981) and Harre (1979) also found that the rapid changes of the room, socially and individually, are easy to understand.

b. Housing as Personal Room, means Home has some meaning from its multifunction.

Some questions that can be asked, how is the room renovated for daily use? Is there any differences between general use and on special occasions, such as birthdays and festivals?

Those questions are related to the design and the use of houses. Those can not be answered with typology analysis only. The reason is, the limitation of domestic architectural analysis which studies the configuration can be misunderstood and misdirected because of the significance and usefulness of the space is not only defined by its layout. The analysis should be extended to cover the transactions or the combination of physical, affective, and the quality of a home. One of the meanings in the achievement of this goal is to learn how a shelter is suitable and useful for the community.

The 19th century study in the variety of furniture and equipment in the city, including the room naming on the typical houses in the same era requires an understanding of the social culture to complement the development of the meaning of the space. In this case Twopenny (1833:45) writes:

The real living room of the house is dining room, which is therefore the best furnished, and on a tapestry carpet are a leather couch, six ballon-back carved chairs, two easy chairs, a chiffonier, a side-table and a cheap chimney glass.....“

Porter recalled the existence of the "front room", where he is allowed to enter it on certain days only, while parents use this space for recreational activities. Analysis conducted by Twopenny and Porter stated that many of the characteristics of the room in the house has changed from generation to generation. Regardless of the activity in the room and furniture that is usually used by them, there are norms and rules that have been used to set up the function of the room in the house. It is important to develop an understanding of the norms and rules as they are more informative about the function of the room than furniture arrangement in the layout.

With the help of those two concepts in the framework above, the life story of research techniques is the right method to express it.

As the fishermen kampung is toward the sustainable communities, we use a working definition offered by The US President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD 1993) as the following:

Sustainable communities is “healthy communities where natural and historic resources are preserved, jobs are available, sprawl is contained, neighborhoods are secure, education is lifelong, transportation and health care are accessible, and all citizens have opportunities to improve the quality of their lives”.

Based on the above definition, the focus of research is directed to the character of a fishermen family. How does a family survive and sustain their lives as fishermen?. How is the function and meaning of fishermen's living space be derived and preserved?. Does neighboring life affect the sustainability of community life, and whether the education plays an important role?

From the elaboration of those written above, we can make a number of factors and variables that can be used as an analytical framework in this study:

- A. Housing as a center of experience can be explored :
 - a. Housing → has historical process
 - b. Housing → has personal experience
 - c. Housing → has a new world
 - d. Housing → has different meaning
 - e. Housing → has meaning and value
 - f. Housing → has building quality
- B. Housing as rooms that has meanings
 - a. Housing → has special occasion
 - b. Housing → has public and private rooms
 - c. Housing → has multifunction activities
 - d. Housing → has sacred room
 - e. Housing → has norm and value.

4. Research Methodology

This study uses a life story technique which is based on the reality/the real story about the life of a person. These real story can work as a source of inspiration in finding new things (the grounded research). The reason for choosing this interpretation analysis method is that through a clear understanding of the research object, the results are expected to be more accurate and not distorted. Thus the life story is really a life story of research subjects and is not a mere fiction.

Qualitative research that uses life story with the interpretation method is the right way to gather information about the observed community. The fishing kampung with its inhabitants' unique daily activities requires an approach that is not quantitative and statistical. With a qualitative approach, we can find the details differ from each family (that can not be found simply by distributing a questionnaire on quantitative approaches). Conversations with a family in a relaxed state as a friend not as a surveyor, will provide an opportunity to explore the originality of activities, expression of feelings, beliefs and way of life. This can make the original quotation.

With the technique of 'life story', this study is possible to do the exploration to construct a theory. Starting from the individual experiences into a case study, then it developed into a conceptual categorization framework. The synthesis of each individual case can be cautiously interpreted to identify that factors that support the sustainability of a community (Charmaz, 1996; Glaser, 1978, 1992, Glaser and Strauss, 1967).

Plummer (1996) states that 'life story' can encourage research which aimed at lifting the individual experiences into a meaningful narrative. The same is suggested by Burgess (1994), Murray (1992); Jellinek (1991). Narrative can support a truthful experiment about the life and is useful to raise hidden matter (Mann, 1992 and Davies, 1992).

5. Fishermen Family Characteristic

a. Respondent A

As the Head of Family

Mr. A only works as a fisherman to meet the needs of his household and his children's education. Although he has an unstable income as a fisherman, Mr. A still does not want to have the habit to borrow money. Mr. A is a typical person who does not want to take risks. He just wants to have a simple life, and this is also applied to his children. The important thing for Mr. A is that the family already have a home, proper clothing, basic food and education for the children. Mr. A is also a good father figure and wise, he prioritises the children's education even though he had to work hard by sailing many times. In the end the children can also have proper education with

good results. Mr. A does not want his family to have the habit of getting new stuff at Eid ul-Fitr Festival because it is not considered as an urgent need.

As a Housewife

Mrs. A has a big heart to receive her life's destiny and every living problem. The word 'Thanks God' is always at her lips every time she gets something, although there are a lot of obstacles to get it. Mrs. A is also always only concerned to meet the basic needs. She skips other less useful needs. Mrs. A feels that the existing house is enough for her. Her financial conditions are able to meet the needs of her family. She is a less communicative person. She rarely participates in gossip talks with the neighbors. According to her, this women activity is useless and will only cause sin.

b. Respondent B

As the Head of Family

Mr. B has a profession as a security officer at an elite residential area, Mulyosari. The salary earned from the work is not enough compared to the number of family members that must be financed. As the head of the family, Mr. B always strives to meet the needs of families, especially in fulfilling the basic physical needs, such as clothing, food, and shelter. For Mr. B, if they can eat three times a day and sleep in a comfortable palce, it is enough for life. He is also not a person who likes to socialize with neighbors or active in the social organization.

As a Housewife

Mrs. B helps her husband's work by opening a stall which sells snacks, especially for young children. From this work, Mrs. B earns enough money to help her husband in meeting the basic needs of the family, for example, to buy water, rice, and vegetables. With the money condition that could be said to be "so-so", this family can live well, although quite simple. Therefore, the physical needs are the most important thing for her. However, during the feast (such as Eid-ul-Fitr), Mrs. B has the habit to buy new clothes for their children. Even in a moneyless state, Mrs. B would continue the tradition, although by borrowing money from her neighbors. From this it can be seen that there is a need to "show off" (self-esteem) for Mrs. B.

c. Respondent C

As the Head of Family-single parent

It is common that the head of the family is the husband/father. But because Mr. C died, Mrs. C then becomes the head of the family as well as head of household in her house. She continues to work as a crackers seller in order to support her family. Although having the role of a single parent sometimes make her feel quite heavy, but she still can manage it. Her family can live properly. Her children and others can appreciate and accept her in this new community. Although sometimes people throw gossips because of her status as a widow, she always tries to get close to neighbors and mingle with their neighbors (e.g. by following a social gathering and gossiping together). It is useful to get a feeling that she is not alone and not become a stranger in the neighborhood. For that she also does not hesitate to help her neighbors (such as lending money) when the neighbors ask for it.

As a kid

Mrs. C's second child, N, since childhood has been accustomed to not bother her parent. Even though now she's still in kindergarten, she is able to accept the conditions of the parent. When she wants something, she will choose to remain silent, until the mother asks her to buy the thing. N is a less sociable child, she likes to be at home rather than go to other places. She only plays with

her closest friends, just like the neighbor next door. This is because N feels less confident to interact with more people.

d. Respondent D

As the Head of Family

Mr. D works as a fisherman, since grade II elementary school he has to leave school because his father died. Mr. D has to continue his father's work along with his grandfather. Weather conditions and the wind are very influential to the condition of the fish in the sea. So not every day he will go out to sea, sometimes for two weeks he is at sea, but for the next two weeks he does not go to sea. This situation allows Mr. D to have other activities, one of the activities that they do is playing futsal with the neighbors. Through these activities, after some time, Mr. D is trusted to take care of the futsal activities so it can be carried out quite routinely. Even when they take a part in a competition that is held by the sponsor, Mr. D is the one who manage the activities.

As a Housewife

Mrs. D works as a food vendor. She works with a stall in front of her house since she was married until she has a grandchild. Since her grandchildren were born she can no longer continue to make the food, but she still sells food purchased from other vendors. This work has been continued for so long and already become the source of steady income for this family, unlike Mr. D who works at sea depending on the weather condition.

e. Responden E

As the Head of Family

Mr. E works as a quite successful flavored cracker producer. It can be seen from the house and the economic conditions that are better than the surrounding neighbors. The house is quite luxurious compared to other houses. This house is occupied by his core family. Mr. E's relationship with the other family members is also quite close. Mr. E is the type of person who loves to socialize and the communities really accept his presence. It can be seen that Mr. E's habit is gathering the people to create a warm atmosphere with the family and neighbors.

As a Housewife

Mrs. E works as RT (Neighborhood Community) leader who holds full control of the family affairs, including the financial affairs. In addition, she also works to help her husband to make the flavored crackers. Mrs. E is very happy with her family condition. She feels that she has a worthy life, and very good kinship relations within the family and between mother and child. In the family, she is entrusted by her husband to take care of the RT affairs, including the main thing, the financial management. Here, Mrs. E feels that her presence in the family is indeed very useful and she always tries to do everything with full responsibilities as a wife and mother to her children.

6. Interpretation for life story to finding factors for housing welfare.

Parameter	From Life Story Research				
	Respondent A	Respondent B	Respondent C	Respondent D	Respondent E
Housing as a center of personal experience					
Has historical process	Mr. A and Mrs. A has no memory of this house because the house is the inheritance from the parent.	For Mrs. B this house is the house where she was born - grow - married - have kids. Many childhood memories are built in this house. For Mr. B has no past memories for this house - he has only the short term memories (after marriage until now)	There is no childhood memory for this house for Mrs. C, because she just lives here for less than 2 years. For their children this is a process of forming memories.	Mr. D inherited this house from his grandfather and father. Since Mr. D was born until having grandson now, still in this house. One biggest memory is when Mr. D was still in grade II SD, he was forced to leave school and work as fishermen, because at that time his father died.	They has no memory of this house because the house is bought after marriage
Has personal experience	No.	The only space which became the main activity of this family is the living room which serves as bedroom, sitting room, dining room, for gathering, so it seemed cramped and dense. Mrs. B prefers to spend her time in a cool porch. In addition to the work (cooking, washing, keeping the kiosk), Mrs. B is also able to interact with its neighbors. Mr. B feels comfortable spending time on the front porch even just sitting and smoking.	For Mrs. C the bedroom on the second floor is the place where she can pray peacefully. While for her children, the peace space is the living room, so even for sleeping they prefer in this space compared to the bedroom.	Before the sea reclamation, the patio and pavement area in front of the house Mr. D was the meeting place of the neighbors, but after the reclamation the meeting place is shifted to the patio area in front of Mr. D neighbor	This house does not have rooms that have a special impression to the family members.

Has a new world	When he was a small kid, Mr. A used to have gathering on the Holiday with older people at home. Due to space limitations, the living room can be turned into a family room on Holiday.	Limitations of space causes the house is only used as a residence building only. If there are joint activities that need a place (for example, when the big holiday), then the family would gather at the house of the parents of Mrs. B that is located in front of Mrs. B house.	Since she is a small kid, as she remembers, the event is always held in the living room. So that if there is any events, it will be held in the living room, such as when he husband died. The prayer held in the living room. For the Eid-ul-Fitr Festival, Mrs. C returned to Jember city.	All the events are held at the porch and living room. This event usually occurs when there is a birthday and Eid-ul-Fitr Festival.	In any large family celebrations, they always hold it in the front room. So the front room is transformed into their living room. It has become a habit from past until now.
Has different value	For Mr. A, Front Room = High Value because he spend time in this space when he does not go to the sea. Activities that he does: sleeping, smoking, watching TV, and thinking/musing As for Mrs. A each room \neq value, because all daily activities are performed in each room	For Mrs. B, space that have the highest value is the terrace, it the place to do activities as a housewife (cooking, washing, and selling). For Mr. B space that has the highest value is the main room (multifunctional) as a place to sleep and rest after a long day of work. In addition, the terrace is also his favorite place whenever he is relaxing and smoking.	For Mrs. C is the most important area is the kitchen, because most of the activity is done here (including cooking, washing, frying crackers for sale), while for the children, the living room is important because many of their main activities are carried out here.	For Mr. D, the sea and the beach area are the most. At this place he spent most of his time to earn a living. Home terrace is also important; this is where the process of sorting the catch occurs. For Mrs. D, kitchen is an important room. At this place she would cook for hours. The living room is also important, after cooking then all the dishes will be brought into the living room to be wrapped.	For Mr. E, the terrace and the TV room were the most fun. On the terrace, he could have a gathering with the neighboring fathers, whereas in the TV room he can gather with his beloved family. For Mrs. E, the TV room also was the most fun. Because in this room he could get together with family members while watching TV together.

Has form and meaning	Mr. A and Mrs. A feel this house meets their needs and has become a 'home' that is convenient for them because they have a kitchen, bathroom and bedroom.	For Mrs. B and Mr. B, the house they lived in was a house that has been classified as worthy enough because in its multifunctional space, they can rest (sleep), and can be together with the kids.	Because the house can accommodate their activities, it is appropriate to say this house is a home for them.	Mr. D is satisfied with the existence of the house, because he gets the house easily (inheritance), and it is enough for the existence of life. This condition is also felt by Mrs. D, she is very grateful to occupy the house better than the average houses in the settlements.	For Mr. E and his wife, this house had answered their needs. They felt that his house had clear space definition.
Has building quality	For of Mr. A family, the house has been able to meet their needs, but its looking is still makes them uncomfortable and embarrassed when guests come because its condition like the terrazzo flooring, peeled paint, worn furniture, and the small size spaces.	For Mrs. B and Mr. B house is still meeting the needs of the space and facilitate the activities of his family but when viewed in terms of their appearance, they still feel that house are still less feasible, especially when guests come, also its damaging physical condition.	They are happy to live in this house, but Mrs. C is still embarrassed with the house physical appearance. But the children are not shy with this thing.	For Mr. D and Mrs. D, this house is pretty good compared to other homes. When compared with the physical appearance of the neighbor house, this house is nicer. The presence of the living room that is multifunctional as a working room, dining room and family room make this better. Not all houses have communal areas such as in this house.	Mr. E family is quite satisfied and grateful for the house they live in now. They feel that the house is pretty nice and worthy enough when compared to their neighbors houses and even compared to their parents house.

Housing as rooms that has meanings

Has special occasion

Mr. A family used to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr at home, which merely received a visit from her children who are not living with them. They will eat together. Mr. A never celebrated other celebrations such as birthdays due to cost. He is more concerned with the primary needs.

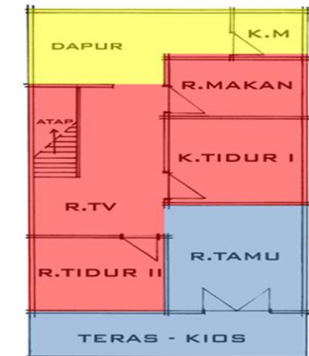
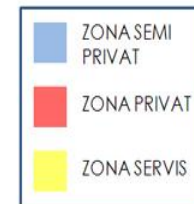
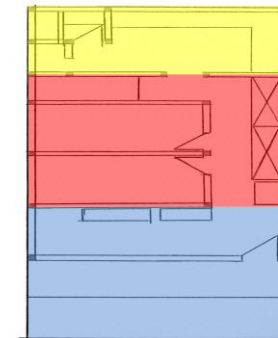
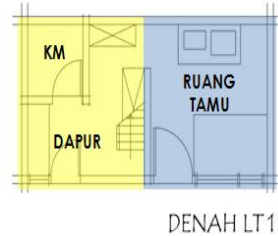
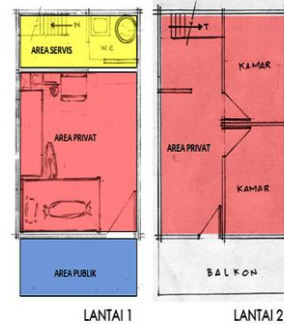
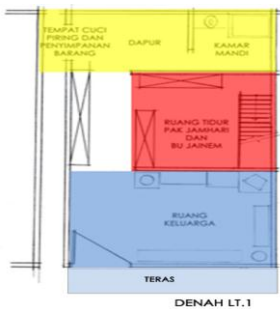
No special event. Mrs. B family never hold it a special event (such as birthdays, holidays) in her own home but at Mrs. B mother house, which is located front of her house.

There is almost no special event in this house, because Mrs. C always goes to her parent home in other city during the big day and also because the house is too narrow / small.

If there are special events, such as birthdays and Eid-ul-Fitr, the living room and the terrace of Mr. D house will be functioned as a space that is used for holding the event.

Mr. E is relatively young family in his extended family, but at the time of Eid-ul-Fitr, Mr. E front room is always used as a family room with parents and his brothers. This is because the houses are nicer and bigger than the parents'.

Has public - private rooms



	<p>The public room is placed in the area close to the patio and the street where there is no feeling of covering to the neighbors. So this space is become the MEANS OF CONNECTING AND SOCIALISATION with neighbors. And the placements of private spaces were already distinguished by the public through the curtain (replacement doors) and also special placement on the 2nd floor.</p>	<p>When the condition of the house that is still following the plan of floor one and the floor two, the division of public and private space is quite clear, but now the room that is used is only on the first floor i.e. the living room that is converted into a multifunctional space, the division become unclear.</p>	<p>The placement of the public, service, and private is clear, because the house was originally built by function.</p>	<p>The zoning of Mr. D house is clearly noticeable, with the placement of public areas adjacent to the Gang (alley) Sukolilo III; it will not interfere with a private area in the middle of the house, while the service area is specified at the back of the house.</p>	<p>This house has a pretty good zoning division where public areas are placed in the front area as an intermediary between the family and the community. This was followed by a private area consisting of a TV room, Bedroom and Dining room. At the back of the area where the area is minimal openings used as a service area.</p>
<p>Has multi-function activities</p>	<p>The living room can be a family room, dining room, study room, for taking a nap, massage for customer, because it is the most comfortable living space and wider than the other rooms.</p>	<p>The main room - as a children study room, living room and bedroom. The terrace - as a guest room, kitchen, washrooms, a place of business (kiosk)</p>	<p>There is a living room that has multiple functions. This room also serves as a family room, dining room, working room, and bedroom.</p>	<p>At this house there is no working room, dining room and family room, but the living room is a space for conduction all of those activities..</p>	<p>There is a multifunction for the parents' bedroom, and child's bedroom, as the resting place of parents, also used as a family place for prayer. Child's bedroom also serves as a learning space for the children.</p>

Has sacred room	Not having a dedicated space for reflection/praying. They usually follow the prayers in mosques. They also use bedroom for the prayer activity.	No sacred room. Prayer activities carried out in the main room.	No specific praying room.	There are no rooms used exclusively for praying. As for the five daily prayers, the family can do in each own bedroom.	No special room for contemplation and praying. The family praying activities are conducted in parents' bedroom.
Has norm and rule	Mr. A family does not have too many rules. The rules apply is just limited to existing norms such as respect the older and must say goodbye to parents when about to leave the house.	Children should respect their parents by helping parents (e.g. keeping the kiosk). Must also maintain good relations with its neighbors in the form of helping them.	The main manners in the house is respect the parents and diligent to help parents. As for rules, there is no room in the house that prohibiting the member of the family to enter.	The manner at the house is giving a greeting when entering the house. Footwear should also not be used in the house.	The most preferred norm is respect for parents. They always teach the children, for example, each time the kids go and come to their house they have to say the greeting to their parents. The prohibition is just banning the kids playing in the second floor area; it is for safety reasons, due to the lack of such safety railing.

7. Conclusion : Factors Influencing Housing Welfare that supporting Sustainable Communities.

a. Housing has a role as Homebased Enterprise.

Fishing jobs have risk because the income is not fixed and depends on sea and weather conditions. Therefore, the residents of the fishing kampung have side jobs, such as opening a grocery store, making the crackers, even as a masseuse. These activities are still carried out in the scope of a fishing kampung, and mostly is conducted in their own house. So the house in the fishing kampung is not only functioned as a residence but as a source of additional income for the family

b. The Role of women in house as a Wife and as a Mother has additional income earned at home.

The value of the house in the fishing kampung is quite high. This is because the residents of the fishing kampung spend a lot of time at home. Woman as a wife and mother has a lot of roles in managing the rest of the catch of the fishermen. Those products can be dried immediately and then fried with sand, some are processed into crackers. In addition, to the woman's home is also a place to socialize with neighbors through gathering activities, the PKK (Women/Wife Organisation supported by all level of government – up to national level), so this enables the women to have a network and can be an entrepreneur. Some worked in the business that has nothing to do with fishing, such as a traditional masseuse, grocery seller or kiosk in front of his house. In addition, for the fisherman, the house as a second place to the ocean where they can spend time between sailing, to relax and rest.

c. The Local Value of Kampung that triggering women has additional job.

Kampungs that have local value can be developed into a tourist kampung. Examples such as Kenjeran fishing kampung that has a uniqueness in processing various kinds of fish, crackers, and shellfish handicrafts. So it is not just a husband's job as a fisherman, but the work fishermen gives soul to the village to grow variety of income that allows the economic wheels turning in among themselves or even be developed into a tourist kampung, because it has a local charm either in the field of handicrafts, culinary and culture.

By studying the meaning and the development of Kenjeran fishing neighborhood as domestic sphere, we can grasp factors influencing housing welfare, it means that we can construct our city historical framework from local community as an inventive tools to build the sustainable communities and the next generation.

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